EXHIBIT 9

		Page 1
1		
2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT	COURT
3	FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWA	RE
4		
5	x	
6	RONALD CANTOR, IVAN SNYDER,	
	JAMES A. SCARPONE, as Trustee of	
7	the MAFCO LITIGATION TRUST,	
8	Plaintiffs,	
		C.A. No.
9		97-586 (KAJ)
10,	vs.	
11	RONALD O. PERELMAN, MAFCO	
	HOLDINGS, INC., MACANDREWS &	
12	FORBES HOLDINGS, INC., ANDREWS	
	GROUP INCORPORATED, WILLIAM C.	
13	BEVINS AND DONALD G. DRAPKIN,	
14	Defendants.	
15	x	
16		
17	VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF ROBERT W.	HOLTHAUSEN
18	THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 2006	•
19		•
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21		
22		
23	•	
	HUDSON REPORTING & VIDEO, INC.	
24	124 West 30th Street, 2nd Fl.	
	New York, New York 10001	•
25	Tel: 212-273-9911 Fax: 212-273-9915	

C	ase 1.97-cv-00566-SER Document 2	+12-	-9 Filed 06/01/2006 Page 3 01 26
	Page:	2	Page 4
		1	
2	Videotaped deposition of ROBERT W.	2	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the beginning
3	HOLTHAUSEN taken in the above-entitled matter	3	of tape No. 1 in the videotape deposition of
4	before Mark Iuzzolino, a Certified Shorthand	4	Pohert Holthousen hairs at 1 1 1 2 2 2 1 C
:		1 '	Robert Holthausen being taken by counsel for
(5	plaintiff pursuant to agreement in the case of
7		6	Cantor et al., plaintiffs, versus Perelman et al.,
8		7	defendants, in the US District Court for the
	Total Total Total Total Till Raball,	8	District of Delaware, case number 97-586. This
9	at 10.00 mile.	9	deposition is being held at the law offices of
10		10	Friedman Kaplan, located at 1633 Broadway, New
11		11	York City, New York, on Thursday, April 20, 2006,
12	2	12	at the time indicated on the video screen, which
13	,	13	is approximately 10:05 a.m. At this point we're
14	,	14	
15	j	15	
16	,		and I'm the videographer working here today for
17	•	16	Hudson Reporting Services. The court reporter is
18		17	Mark Iuzzolino, also in association with Hudson.
		18	At this point I would ask counsel present to
19		19	please audibly introduce themselves with the name
20		20	of their firm and who they represent, starting
21		21	with the attorney taking the deposition.
22		22	MR. GOLDWATER: Andrew Goldwater,
23		23	Friedman Kaplan Seiler & Adelman. I'm counsel for
24		24	the plaintiffs.
25		25	MR. GOTTFRIED: Jonathan Gottfried, also
	Page 3		Page 5
ì		١,	
2	APPEARANCES:		ial Tri-d TV 1
3		2	with Friedman Kaplan.
4	FRIEDMAN, KAPLAN, SEILER & ADELMAN, LLP	3	MR. ALLINGHAM: Tom Allingham, Skadden
5	1633 Broadway	4	Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP representing the
6	New York, New York 10019	5	defendants.
7		6	MR. LENHARD: Brian Lenhard with Skadden
•	BY: ANDREW W. GOLDWATER, ESQ.	7	Arps also.
8	AND	8	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: At this point I would
9	JONATHAN GOTTFRIED, ESQ.	9	ask the court reporter to please swear in the
10	Attorneys for the Plaintiffs	10	witness.
11		11	ROBERT W. HOLTHAUSEN
12	SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM, LLP	12	having been first duly sworn, was examined and
13	One Rodney Square	13	testified as follows:
14	Wilmington, Delaware 19899-0636	14	101101 10110110,
15	302-651-3000	15	DIRECT EXAMINATION
	502 051-5000		DIRECT EXAMINATION
16			
16 17	BY: THOMAS J. ALLINGHAM, II, ESQ. AND	16	BY MR. GOLDWATER:
	BY: THOMAS J. ALLINGHAM, II, ESQ. AND	16 17	BY MR. GOLDWATER: Q. Good morning, Mr. Holthausen. I'm
17 18	BY: THOMAS J. ALLINGHAM, II, ESQ. AND BRIAN G. LENHARD, ESQ.	16 17 18	BY MR. GOLDWATER: Q. Good morning, Mr. Holthausen. I'm Andrew Goldwater. I'm an attorney for the
17 18 19	BY: THOMAS J. ALLINGHAM, II, ESQ. AND	16 17 18 19	BY MR. GOLDWATER: Q. Good morning, Mr. Holthausen. I'm Andrew Goldwater. I'm an attorney for the plaintiffs. I'll be asking you questions today.
17 18	BY: THOMAS J. ALLINGHAM, II, ESQ. AND BRIAN G. LENHARD, ESQ.	16 17 18	BY MR. GOLDWATER: Q. Good morning, Mr. Holthausen. I'm Andrew Goldwater. I'm an attorney for the

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A. That's fine.

22 rephrase the question. Otherwise, I'll assume

23 that you - that we're on the same wave length.

Q. Are you still a professor at the Wharton

24 STEVEN L. FASMAN

23 MACANDREWS & FORBES HOLDINGS, INC.

25 BILL POZNANSKI, VIDEOGRAPHER - HUDSON REPORTING

Page 6 1 Robert W. Holthausen Robert W. Holthausen 2 School? 2 is a case, obviously, where I'm working on that. 3 A. Yes, I am. The prior case that I worked on was a case, 3 4 Q. And what are your primary areas of 4 Equimed versus Ernst & Young, which is on my 5 professional expertise? exhibit, which is also a damages case. I've 6 A. My primary areas of professional 6 worked on cases involving insurance companies that 7 expertise? I've done a lot of work on corporate 7 was a damage case. I worked on a trucking company 8 valuation. I've done a lot of work on corporate 8 that involved a damage case. I'm working governance. I've done a lot of work on bond 9 9 currently on another matter that's a damages case. 10 ratings and bond rating agencies. In working in There's probably some others in there, too. I've 10 11 corporate valuation, you get into lots of issues 11 been involved in a number of damages cases at this about capital structure, default, issues of that 12 12 point. 13 ilk. I've written about compensation of 13 14 executives. Ive written about block trades. I 14 case on your CV. When did you work on the don't know how long you want me to go on, but, I 15 insurance company case? 16 mean, I've done a lot of work in a lot of 16

different areas over the last 25 years. Q. Okay. Are there - I leave it up to you. I can't judge for you. But are there any other areas where you have professional expertise?

21 A. Well, I've done some -- when you say "professional," do you mean academic, or do you 22 23 mean -- do you want to know about consulting 24 things, or what?

Q. It encompasses the entirety of your

Q. Okay. Obviously I did see the Equimed

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A. That's probably 20 years ago, 15 to 20 17 years ago. 18

Q. And were you retained as an expert 19 witness in that case?

A. Yes, I was.

21 Q. Who was the law firm you worked with, 22 lawyer?

23 A. I don't remember that.

24 Q. Do you remember the name of the party? 25

Monarch Insurance, and Ernst & Young was

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Robert W. Holthausen

2 career.

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3 A. Okay, okay. So I've done work on --4 I've done consulting work on compensation. I've done consulting work where I've helped hedge funds 5 6 create trading rules. I've helped a small 7 start-up company raise capital. I helped a 8 publicly traded company that was in a distressed 9 debt situation try to figure out how to resolve that distressed debt situation. I helped a 10 publicly traded company understand what happened 11 12 to them when they had engaged in -- they had put in a particular incentive scheme, and how 13 management responded to that and why investment 14 changed dramatically within the firm. Those are 15

17 ทดพ 18 Q. Are you an expert in the area of damages 19 analysis?

the things that come to the - to my head right

20 A. Yes. I've done work on damages analysis 21 before.

Q. What work have you done in that area? 22

23 A. I've been involved in a number of cases where I either had to talk about -- compute 24

25 damages or talk about the theory of damages. This

1 Robert W. Holthausen

involved in that.

Q. As an adversary of Monarch Insurance?

A. Ernst & Young was being sued because of a matter related to Monarch Insurance.

Q. I see. So who was the entity that retained you? Was it Ernst & Young?

A. Ernst & Young, yes.

Q. And what was the subject of your expert report or testimony in that case?

A. We're dredging up ancient history that I haven't thought about for a long time. If I remember correctly, there were - you know, I don't remember the details enough to really feel comfortable. I know it had something to do with some announcement and trying to figure out what the price effects were associated with the announcement. I just don't remember. It's so long ago, I just don't remember the details that well.

 Q. Okay. In the trucking company case, when did you do your work on the trucking company case?

A. That was more recently, but it was probably, you know, 15 years ago instead of 20

3 (Pages 6 to 9)

Page 10 Page 12 1 Robert W. Holthausen 1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 years ago. 2 A. Ernst & Young. 3 Q. Who was the lawyer or law firm that 3 Q. And who's the lawyer or law firm that 4 retained you? 4 you were --5 A. Sidley Austin. 5 A. Drinker Biddle. 6 Q. And do you remember the name of the 6 Q. And do I understand correctly that 7 party on whose behalf you were working? 7 that's an arbitration? 8 A. I think it was called "Circle Express." 8 A. That's correct. 9 Q. Were you retained as an — 9 Q. Okay. And what was -- were you retained 10 A. Well, actually, I was retained by a 10 as an expert witness? 11 public accounting firm. May have been Ernst & 11 A. Yes, I was. 12 Young again, but I'm not sure about that. But the 12 Q. Is that by Ernst & Young? 13 entity, it involved Circle Express, I think. 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. I see. And the party in the dispute 14 Q. And what was the subject matter of your 15 that you were working on behalf of may have been 15 opinions that you offered in that case? 16 Ernst & Young? 16 A. The subject matter had to do with 17 A. It may have been, but I'm not sure. 17 whether or not - well, Ernst & Young in that 18 Q. And do you remember what the subject of 18 particular case withdrew from an engagement after 19 your testimony was in that matter? 19 a protracted period of time. And the issue was: 20 A. The subject was - had to do with a 20 Was there any damage to Equimed because Ernst & 21 restatement of financial statements that took 21 Young had withdrawn from the case? And they were place. And if I remember correctly -- and, again, 22 alleging things like, there was a potential 22 23 this is pretty hazy. If I remember correctly, the 23 purchase of Equimed that was going to take place 24 bondholders were suing, stating that if the 24 or a portion of Equimed that was going to take earnings had not been -- if the earnings had been place, and plaintiffs complained - contended that Page 11 Page 13 1 Robert W. Holthausen 1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 reported appropriately to begin with, then the 2 when Ernst & Young withdrew, that that transaction 3 bond rating that the bonds would have gotten would 3 fell apart. 4 have been lower and, therefore, the interest rate Q. And what was your particular opinion 4 would have been higher. And so the issue was: 5 offered on what subject? 5 6 What was the magnitude or what was the impact of 6 A. In addition, there was contentions that that earnings restatement on the likelihood that 7 7 they were denied access to capital markets because 8 the rating agencies would have taken a different of the withdrawal of Ernst & Young from the audit. 9 view? 9 And so basically, I did an analysis of whether or 10

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not they were -- whether Ernst & Young's withdrawal from the case had any impact on their

12 ability to raise capital or not, either equity or

debt. They were delisted by the NASDAQ. There 13 14 was a contention that the reason they were

15 delisted was because of Ernst & Young. That was

not true. They would have been delisted anyway. 16 17 So those were the kinds of things that I did. So

18 I did basically both -- address liability issues 19

as well as damage issues in that case. 20 Q. Have you ever testified at trial as an

expert witness?

A. By "trial," you don't mean arbitration, but you mean actual trial?

Q. Okay, we'll start there. That's - yes, have you ever testified in a court?

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        Q. Do you have any recollection of what
     court that matter was pending in or tribunal? I
11
     don't know if it was an arbitration or a lawsuit.
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A. No. It was a lawsuit, but it never - I was never deposed in that case.

15 Q. Do you happen to remember which court it 16 was in?

17 A. (The witness shakes head in the negative.) 18

19 Q. Okay. Do you happen to remember which 20 court the Monarch Insurance matter was in?

21 A. No, I do not. Sorry. I'm shaking my 22 head. I have to speak.

23 Q. And you mention the Equimed matter that 24 I do see on your CV. Who retained you in that

case?

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Robert W. Holthausen

A. Well, I've testified in an arbitration. I never testified in a court of law.

Q. I see. So no judge has had occasion to pass on your testimony in any way -

A. Correct.

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Q. - because you haven't had the occasion. Okay.

9 MR. ALLINGHAM: Excuse me.

Mr. Goldwater has at tendency to finish up his 10 11 questions slowly. You've got to let him finish 12 before you --

A. I'm sorry. Thanks.

Q. Okay. Over the last ten years, what percentage of your professional time have you spent on - in the area of damages analysis?

17 A. I have no idea what percentage of my 18 time. I don't work on cases that often, so it's 19 not a huge percentage of the time. I mean, I think about valuation issues all the time, and

damages are basically valuation issues. So to 21

22 that extent, I teach valuation courses. I'm

23 always talking about valuation. And so to the 24

extent that damages are, in large part, a valuation exercise or often a valuation -

1 Robert W. Holthausen

> A. Well, again, I teach a class on valuation all the time, and we talk about valuation issues, and we talk about issues that are certainly related to damages, but I've never talked specifically, for example, in a law school about damages analysis.

Q. Okay. Or any other kind of school, I take it?

A. Correct. It's not in the curriculum of the business school.

Q. Okay. Have you ever taken a class on damages analysis?

A. No, I've never taken a class on damages analysis, but I've read work on damages analysis.

Q. I'm sorry. You've read work on -

A. I've read work on damages analysis.

Q. What work have you read?

A. Well, there's an article by Fisher that

20 I've read and somebody else, but I don't remember

who the other author is. It has Janice Joplin in 21 22 the title. I don't remember the other work that

23 I've read on damages analysis off the top of my 24 head.

Q. Okay. Is it your practice to make an

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Robert W. Holthausen

valuation exercise, you know, I think about those issues all the time.

Q. Okay. Just in the area of dispute work that you've done, putting aside - I take your point about how valuation may have relevance to the dispute-related work you've done. What percentage of your time in the last ten years have you spent on dispute work on average? Is it less than 10 percent of your time?

A. It's probably 10 percent or less, I 11 12 would say, yes.

Q. Have you ever published an article on damage analysis?

A. No, I've never published an article directly on damages analysis.

Q. Have you ever spoken at a professional event, you know, whether it be a conference or seminar, on damages analysis?

A. No.

21 Q. Have you ever attended a professional event on damages analysis?

Not to my recollection, no.

24 Q. Have you ever taught a class on damages 25 analysis?

Robert W. Holthausen

effort to keep informed on literature or articles on the subject of damages analysis?

 A. I subscribe to journals like the Journal of Law and Economics, and so there are articles that are written in there periodically about damages analysis.

Q. Anything else?

A. Not off the top of my head.

10 Q. Okay, okay. Do you believe that you're qualified to serve as an expert on the subject of 12 damages in this particular lawsuit?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And why is that?

A. I believe I understand the theory of damages, and I believe I have expertise in the matters that are being contended here.

Q. How did you come to be retained as an 19 expert on damages issues, specifically in rebuttal 20 to Mr. Baliban's report?

A. I was sent an e-mail, I believe, by Miguel Herce - last name is spelled H-e-r-c-e -saying that the Marvel case was back in play and that he wondered if I would be available to have a conversation with Mr. Allingham.

5 (Pages 14 to 17)

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1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 A. No. I hadn't seen any reports, so there 3 was nothing for me to express an opinion about.

Q. And was there any discussion of your suitability to serve as a rebuttal expert on damages?

A. No, there was not.

8 Q. Okay. If I'm understanding correctly, 9 there was just an initial e-mail from Mr. Herce, and then in the next call with Mr. Allingham you 10 were retained? It was the only pre-retention 11

12 communications?

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A. To my recollection, that's it.

14 Q. Okay. How were you compensated for your work as an rebuttal expert? 15

16 On an hourly basis. 17

Q. Okay. Is that 800 an hour?

18 A. Yes, it is.

19 Q. How much are your charges so far on your work as a rebuttal expert?

21 A. I think ballpark, it was around \$70,000.

22 Q. And have you been paid?

23 A. No, I have not.

24 Q. Okay. And is any part of your payment

25 contingent in any way?

Page 24

Robert W. Holthausen

trial, as you sit here today, are there any other opinions other than the ones in your report that you intend to offer at trial?

5 MR. ALLINGHAM: Objection. Asked and answered. 6

Q. As you sit here today, are you aware of any other opinions that you plan to offer at trial beyond what is reflected in your report?

MR. ALLINGHAM: Same objection.

11 A. I think I've said that I might augment 12 my opinions based upon what other people have 13

Q. I have heard you say that.

A. Okay.

16 Q. Today do you know of any other opinions 17 you plan to offer at trial other than what is in 18 your report?

19 A. The one matter I've thought about since then that probably - and I haven't thought about 20 21 how to do it yet. One of the things in computing 22 a - the expected cost of financial distress is

23 that those financial distress costs are going to

24 occur in the future. And it would be appropriate to think about present-valuing those financial 25

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Robert W. Holthausen A. No.

3 MR. GOLDWATER: May I have this marked 4 as Holthausen Exhibit 1?

(Expert report of Robert W. Holthausen is marked as Holthausen Exhibit 1 for Identification.)

Q. Mr. Holthausen, I show you what we've marked as Holthausen Exhibit 1 and ask you to please take a look at that and tell me if that is your rebuttal report in response to Mr. Baliban's report.

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Okay. And are the opinions in your report the opinions you intent to offer at trial?

A. These are the opinions that I have at this point in time. There's a lot of depositions being taken right now. I have not read those depositions, so I do not know what's in those depositions. Reading those depositions could

presumably cause me to want to do additional work 21 or amend my opinions in some way or augment my

23 opinions in some way.

24 Q. Well, being as this is my last 25 opportunity to speak to you between now and the Robert W. Holthausen

distress costs. And I haven't thought a lot about how you would do that. It's not clear when the financial distress costs would occur, but it seems to me that calculating the present value of those financial distress costs would be something that would be appropriate to do. My report doesn't reflect doing that present-value calculation, and I haven't figured out yet exactly how you would do

that present-value calculation. O. What is the basis for your statement that "financial distress costs are going to occur

in the future"? A. Well, there's a period where the actual financial distress is going to be incurred potentially, and it may not occur at the time that - you know, when you're standing at some particular point in time, say February 15, 1994, the financial distress hasn't occurred yet. And the issue would be: How you think about present valuing something which may occur in the future back to the current time period?

Q. When we sit at trial and we are thinking about financial distress costs incurred by Marvel, are we talking about costs that have already been

7 (Pages 22 to 25)

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1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 incurred or costs that will be incurred in the 3 future? 4 MR. ALLINGHAM: Would you just read the 5 question back for me? 6 (Counsel requests the reading of the 7 following testimony: 8 "QUESTION: When we sit at trial and we 9 are thinking about financial distress costs 10 incurred by Marvel, are we talking about costs that have already been incurred or costs that will 11 12 be incurred in the future?") 13 MR. ALLINGHAM: I object to the form of 14 the question. 15 THE WITNESS: Could you read it again? 16 (Counsel requests the reading of the following testimony: 17 "QUESTION: When we sit at trial and we 18 19

are thinking about financial distress costs incurred by Marvel, are we talking about costs that have already been incurred or costs that will

22 be incurred in the future?")

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23 A. I guess your question isn't clear to me. I wonder if you could rephrase it. 24

Q. I'll try to. Is it - do you have a

Robert W. Holthausen

2 the note issuance, you would want to calculate the 3 present value of those costs to figure out what

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4 the costs were at the time of the note issuance.

5 So, for example, if we were to talk about the

Marvel III notes, which were issued on 6

7 February 15, '94, what was the expected value of

8 those, that would be a present-value calculation. I have an expected-value calculation in there, but

10 I haven't calculated the present value of the 11

financial distress costs.

Q. Is there anything else that is not already in your report that you expect to offer as an opinion at trial other than what you just told

A. There's a couple of things that I have done since the report that have not altered my opinions in any --

THE REPORTER: Have not? I couldn't hear because of the squeak. That have not?

21 A. - altered my report that I have done 22 since then.

Q. What are those things?

24 A. And -

Q. Oh, I'm sorry.

Page 27

Robert W. Holthausen view as to whether the financial distress costs that Mr. Baliban opines were suffered by Marvel are costs that Marvel has already suffered or that it has yet to suffer?

MR. ALLINGHAM: I object to the form of the question. I object to the form of the question. I'll ---

Q. I'll rephrase it. When did Marvel

sustain financial distress costs? A. Well, it's not clear that Marvel did sustain substantial financial distress costs, but my calculation of the financial distress cost is based upon calculating the expected financial distress cost that might have occurred associated with the issuance of the holding company notes. Those financial distress costs haven't been 18 incurred at the time the notes are issued. O. So -There is some probabilistic expectation

21 that they might occur based upon certain 22 assumptions, which I'm sure we'll get into later 23 on. If those occur in the future and you're calculating sort of what the expected value of those financial distress costs are at the time of 25

Robert W. Holthausen A. That's okay. One thing I did was, I looked at whether or not there were any

4 significant announcement effects on any of the

5 days that I had talked about in my report. And basically, there were no significant announcement 6 effects on any of the days in my report until we 7 8

get to October 8 of 1996.

MR. ALLINGHAM: Could I interrupt for a minute, Andrew? Would you be willing to swap chairs? because it's squeaking a lot, and I can tell it's tough on the court reporter.

MR. GOLDWATER: Sure.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Should we go off the record?

MR. ALLINGHAM: No, no. It's fine.

16 17 A. And all that did was buttress my 18 opinions or fortify my opinions. Another thing I 19 did was, I did some sensitivity analysis to my 20 bankruptcy probability model to see whether or not 21 the financial distress costs were sensitive to 22 varying inputs. I concluded that, based upon 23 reasonable variation in those assumptions, the 24 expected financial distress costs are not very

25 sensitive to alternative estimates.

8 (Pages 26 to 29)

Page 30 Page 32 1 Robert W. Holthausen 1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 O. Anything else? 2 Q. You're distinguishing between whether 3 A. The only other thing that I did was, I 3 Marvel experienced financial distress and whether looked to see whether there were any analyst they experienced costs as a result of the 4 5 reports that came out between - if I get these 5 financial distress? dates right - October 17 of '96 and November 12 6 A. Uh-huh. 7 of '96 to see whether they discussed the 7 Q. I see. announcement that the Andrews Group had made on 8 MR. ALLINGHAM: You have to say yes or 9 October 17 regarding the potential equity 9 no. 10 infusion. And I found a series of analyst reports 10 A. Oh. Yes. Sorry. 11 that also buttress my contention that the market 11 Q. Are you offering an opinion on whether was aware of the potential issues associated with 12 Marvel experienced financial distress? 13 the holding company notes prior to the November 12 13 A. No. I only offer an opinion on what the 14 announcement. 14 damages are associated with the holding company -15 Q. Is that all? 15 issuance of the holding company notes. 16 A. Yes. 16 Q. Professor Holthausen, is there anything 17 MR. ALLINGHAM: Andrew, in talking to 17 in your report, which is the only thing I have 18 Professor Holthausen, I heard the same thing that 18 right now from you, which is incorrect? 19 you heard just now yesterday. And if you're 19 A. Not to my knowledge, other than the 20 interested, I asked him for copies of the analyst things that we just talked about is that it may be 20 reports that he talked about, and I have them for 21 appropriate to do a present-value calculation on 22 you if you want them since they're not identified 22 these costs. on whatever the exhibit is that talks about 23 23 Q. And you've already told me some things materials relied upon. 24 24 that -- relating to things you've thought about 25 MR. GOLDWATER: Yes, that would be fine. since you've issued your report. Putting those to Page 31 Page 33 1 Robert W. Holthausen 1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 We would like to see -2 one side, because I've heard you on that, is there 3 MR. ALLINGHAM: You want them now? You any opinions you would change or would be 3 4 want them on a break? 4 different if you're issuing your report today? MR. GOLDWATER: I don't want them this 5 5 A. No. 6

moment.

Q. Professor Holthausen, going back a few questions and answers ago, when you were telling me about financial distress costs that you were saying were going to occur in the future, and maybe there should be a present valuing of certain costs, somewhere in that answer you mentioned that it wasn't clear whether Marvel experienced

financial distress. Do you remember that? 15 A. Uh-huh.

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Q. Okay. Are you --16

17 A. No, no, no. I didn't say whether they

18 experienced financial distress.

19 Q. Then maybe I misunderstood.

20 A. Right.

21 Q. What did you say on that?

22 A. I believe I said the issue was whether

they had experienced financial distress costs and

how much they had experienced in the way of

financial distress costs.

Q. Okay. Would you please look at Exhibit 3 to your report?

Okay. You see that's entitled "Documents Considered"?

A. Yes.

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Q. And what do you mean by "considered" in this context?

A. These are documents that I looked at in the course of coming up with my opinions in this matter.

Q. Okay. So is any document that you looked at in the course of coming up with your opinions in this matter listed on Exhibit 3?

MR. ALLINGHAM: Would you read that question back, please? I may have misunderstood.

Q. I'll just say it. It's easier.

Are any documents that you looked at in the course of coming to your opinions in this matter listed on Exhibit 3?

A. Yes.

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Robert W. Holthausen

1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 Q. And did you look at any materials that 3 are not listed on Exhibit 3? 4 A. The only thing that I think that I have 5 looked at -- it was subsequent to the report --6 that's not on this exhibit was, I looked at a 7 letter from High River dated maybe December 17 or 8 19 to the Andrews Group, and I looked at a March 5, '96, proposal - I don't know if I have that date right -- a March 1996 proposal. 10 11 Q. Proposal to who from whom? 12 A. It was a proposal -- it was the Icahn --13 I'll call it the "Icahn proposal" to do the rights 14 offering. 15 . Q. Would that have been a 1997 document? 16 A. Ah, thank you. March '97, yes. 17 Q. Okay. Anything else? 18 A. And then I've also seen those analyst 19 reports which we talked about a few minutes ago. 20 Q. If you look at item 28H on Exhibit 3, 21 you see it refers to a "comprehensive factiva,"

f-a-c-t-i-v-a, search for the period January 1,

Robert W. Holthausen

Q. What were the parameters of the search?

1991 through December 31, 1997?

A. Uh-huh.

don't have them personally. 2 3 Q. Did you review them? 4 A. Yes. 5 Q. And then you sent them back to Charles 6 River? I'm just not clear how they get back to 7 Charles River. A. Well, sometimes I work up in the offices 8 9 in Charles River. 10 Q. And is that what you did for this 11 report? 12 I was up there several times. 13 Q. Okay. This would be a good time to ask you whether there was anyone besides yourself 14 15 involved in the preparation of your rebuttal 16 report. 17 A. Could you define what you mean by 18 "preparation"? Doing analysis? 19 Q. Doing analysis, drafting, or any other 20 work on the report. 21 A. There were people from Charles River that I directed to do various work, which involved 22 23 collecting data, doing various forms analysis that 24 I directed. The people that I worked with 25 primarily were Stephen O'Neil and Miguel Herce.

Page 35

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    A. Basically for articles involving Marvel,

Marvel holding company notes. And it was not
limited to certain sources. It was to any source
   Q. Okay. And did you review all of the
   A. Well, I reviewed a lot of it. As far as
I know, I reviewed all of it, but - I mean, I got
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a whole stack of factiva stuff, so as far as I know, I reviewed all of it. Q. The next item, 28I, refers to various Bloomberg articles for the same time period. Do

A. Uh-huh.

you see that?

search output?

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Q. Which articles did you look at?

I don't remember off the top of my head.

18 Okay. Do you know how you selected 19 them?

20 A. Again, it was a search based on Marvel, Marvel Holdings, things of that nature. 21

Q. And do you retain, I guess, the output 22 23 of that search or those articles that you looked 24 at?

A. Those are retained by Charles River. I

Page 37

1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 There were other people who worked on that that I 3 did not have direct contact with. 4 MR. ALLINGHAM: Professor Holthausen. 5

you have a habit - and because it's your right hand and the court reporter is sitting to your right -- you put your hand up to your face. So it would help, I might suspect, if you kept your hands down.

A. Okay.

Q. What was the role of Mr. O'Neil?

A. Mr. O'Neil is the primary person that I talked with during the engagement, and Miguel was the secondary person that I talked with. I forget Mr. O'Neil's title, to tell you the truth. He's more senior to Mr. Herce.

Q. Did you do anything to -- I'm sorry. What work did - what were the roles of the people that you worked with? Did you give them what were the roles of the people you worked with?

21 A. Well, I told them what kind of analysis 22 I wanted done. I would tell them to search for 23 articles. I would tell them to, you know, "We need stock prices from this time period. We need . to run this probability distress model in this

10 (Pages 34 to 37)

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Robert W. Holthausen particular way." So I would give them assignments that they would have to do.

Q. Okay. And did they perform economic analyses and calculations?

A. That's what I think I just described to

Q. Okay. Shows you what I know.

And did you do anything to determine whether 10 the work performed by these other people was 11 accurate?

12 A. Yeah. I check a lot of the work that's 13 performed, so I go through and I go through a lot of the stuff that is done and check it for 15 accuracy.

Q. Do you check all the work that's done?

16 17 A. Well, I check a lot of it. You know, I go back, and I look back to - we pull numbers 19 from 10Ks and things like that. I go back and I look at the 10Ks to see that the numbers are the 21 numbers that I would have pulled out of the 10Ks 22 and things like that.

Q. And who drafted your rebuttal report?

24 I drafted my rebuttal report.

Q. Was there anyone else who was involved

Page 40

Page 41

Robert W. Holthausen

A. I don't think I know the answer to that.

Q. Was it more than one?

A. Oh, sure. I mean, I was revising it continually. I mean, I would write it, and then I'd read it, and I'd make corrections to it and, you know, reword it and things like that, so I was constantly revising it, so - you know.

Q. How many iterations did you send out to other people for review and comment?

A. I would say two or three.

Q. Okay. And who did you send it to for review or comment?

 A. Stephen O'Neil at Charles River read it, and attorneys at Skadden read it.

Q. And who did you receive comments from?

A. I received comments from Stephen O'Neil and from the attorneys at Skadden.

19 Q. Okay. And did you incorporate comments 20 or suggestions from Mr. O'Neil into the final?

A. They would give me some ideas about how to say something clearer, or they'd say that "This is isn't said very clearly. Can you rephrase it?" And so to the extent that I agreed with those

kinds of comments, I would figure out how to 25

Page 39

Robert W. Holthausen

2 in the drafting?

A. Nobody else drafted the report. I got comments on it, but I drafted it. It was on my computer the whole time except for maybe an hour.

Q. What was the hour about?

A. I asked them to put in a bunch of footnotes that I didn't want to type in.

Q. How much time did you spend on your rebuttal report, any way you can quantify it?

A. Oh, well, let's see. It must have been - we're talking about all the analysis and everything?

14 Q. Well, how much time you spent, I guess 15 I'm asking you, as opposed --

16 A. It must be somewhere between 80 and 90 17 hours based upon what I said I billed.

18 Q. Do you know what that is as a percentage 19 of the total amount of time spent by everybody on 20 the work? 21

A. No idea.

Q. And prior to finalizing your report, did 22 you produce any drafts? 23

24 A. Yes,

25 Q. How many? Robert W. Holthausen

redraft.

Q. Did you receive any comments on substance as opposed to style?

A. No.

Q. Okay. What was your assignment as a rebuttal expert in this case?

A. My assignment was to review the damages calculation of Mr. Baliban and comment on my opinion as to whether those were reasonable calculations or not.

Q. Mr. Holthausen, would you please take a look at paragraph 2 of your report, which we've marked as Holthausen Exhibit 1?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. In your very first sentence of paragraph 2, you note that Mr. Baliban's report discusses whether and to what extent Marvel Entertainment Group was harmed by the issuance of the -- and this is my own shorthand -- Marvel parent and Marvel III holding company notes?

A. Right.

23 Q. Okay. Now, your report addresses Mr. Baliban's opinions concerning the extent to which Marvel Entertainment was harmed by the

11 (Pages 38 to 41)

Robert W. Holthausen

Q. Your report addresses the extent to which there was injury, if any, flowing from that?

A. Correct. Flowing from the issuance of

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	Page 42
1	Robert W. Holthausen
2	issuance of Marvel parent and Marvel III notes.
3	Isn't that true?
4	A. That is correct.
5	Q. Okay. My question is: Was it also part
6	of your assignment to address the "whether"
7	question, whether Marvel Entertainment was harmed
8	by the issuance of the Marvel parent and
9	Marvel III notes?
10	A. Not in this not in this report.
11	Q. Okay. Let me also understand if I can
12	figure out what is or is not within the scope of
13	your your work in your rebuttal report.
14	Are you expressing an opinion on whether the
15	note issuances by Marvel parent and Marvel III
16	were a reason why Marvel financed acquisitions
17	with bank debt rather than equity?
18	A. Are we talking about - can we clarify
19	something? Are we talking about this report
20	Q. Yes.
21	A and only this report?
22	Q. That is what I'm asking you.
23	A. Okay. So can I infer for the rest of

the indenture holding notes. Q. Correct. Mr. Holthausen, on page 3 of your report, just above paragraph 6, do you see there's a caption entitled "Application of the Andrade" -- that's A-n-d-r-a-d-e -- "and Kaplan Study to Marvel"? A. Yes. Q. Okay. Could you just tell me which paragraphs of your report are addressing the application of the Andrade and Kaplan study to Marvel? Is that everything up through the next heading after paragraph 23? A. Well, there are - yes, basically, but not every paragraph is going to talk about Andrade and Kaplan. And there are other calculations that are done, and then Andrade and Kaplan is again implied based upon those calculations, but basically that whole section 3 has to do with how I would think about applying Andrade and Kaplan to

this deposition, unless you say otherwise, that 24 the Marvel situation. when you ask me a question like that, it is just 25 Q. Is it correct to say that paragraph 6

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              Robert W. Holthausen
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     about this report?
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        Q. That is very fair.
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        A. Okay. I just wanted to clarify that.
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     So now, would you ask the question again or repeat
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     the question?
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        Q. I'll try. Are you expressing an opinion
     in this report on whether the note issuances by
 8
     Marvel parent and Marvel III were a reason why
    Marvel financed acquisitions with bank debt rather
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     than equity?
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        A. No, I'm not.
        Q. Okay. And in this report are you
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    expressing an opinion on whether the
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    debt-to-equity ratio in Marvel's capital structure
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    was a cause of financial distress?
        A. No, I'm not.
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        Q. And I think - this may be implicit in
    what you told me earlier, but I just want to make
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    sure I understand.
21
        Are you expressing an opinion in this report
22
    on whether Marvel became financially distressed
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after the issuance of the Marvel parent and

Robert W. Holthausen 2 through 14 of your report address the application 3 of the Andrade and Kaplan study to Marvel? 4 A. Are you excluding the paragraphs 5 subsequent to 14? Q. No. I'm just saying at a minimum 6 7 through 14. I don't mean to draw any negative inference on that. Just at least 6 through 14? 8 9 Is that all about the application of the Andrade 10 and Kaplan study to Marvel? 11 MR. ALLINGHAM: Andrade. 12 Q. Mr. Allingham informs me that it's 13 mispronouncing Andrade. Since I don't know that that will show up on the transcript, I'll live 14 15 with the consequences. 16

A. Well, Andrade and Kaplan do not talk about theory of damages. And I get into that in those paragraphs. So certainly 6 to 14 has to do with Andrade and Kaplan, but it goes beyond Andrade and Kaplan. Q. Okay.

22 A. I'm not really sure what your question 23 is, so I'm trying to be responsive, but if that's 24 not it, let me know. 25

Q. Well, you are actually understanding

12 (Pages 42 to 45)

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Marvel III notes?

A. No.

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Page 46

1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 what I'm asking you because I take it when you say, for example, in paragraph 7 what you believe 3 is a conceptually correct measure, you are offering your own opinion as to how best to measure the impact of the indenture covenants as 6 7 distinguished from saying something about how the Andrade and Kaplan study is being applied? 9

A. Correct. Here I am talking about the right way to think about damages in this perspective with regard to the Marvel matter.

12 Q. Okay. Let me just make sure I understand what - at least what we're talking 13 about in paragraph 7. When you say in paragraph 14 7, "The conceptually correct measure to 15 16 estimate" - and then the sentence goes on from 17 there, what is it that you're saying should be measured in the way you describe in paragraph 7? 18 19 A. What I'm getting at here is the issue of

20 an ex-ante, if you want, measure of damages versus 21 an ex-post measure of damages. And so what I'm really arguing here is that when we think about: 23 What are the potential costs associated with the indenture covenants -- and let me just say something to get it on the record, and I'll just

Robert W. Holthausen

measure what the expected value of those holding company - the issuance of those holding company notes would have on Marvel.

Q. And what is the basis for your opinion that the conceptually correct measure is "the incremental expected costs of financial distress associated with the indenture covenants at the time the notes were issued"?

A. Okay. Well, I guess there's several parts to that. First, the way I think about it is the following. There is - let's suppose there's -- the holding company notes are issued, and let's suppose that that, in some sense. affects Marvel's value. Okay? The impact of that is going to be based upon - the impact on value is going to be based upon what the expected cost of those are to Marvel. And potentially let's assume - let's take it, for sake of argument, that the holding company notes would, in fact, constrain Marvel in terms of their financing. If that were true and that increased the likelihood that Marvel would experience financial distress somewhere down the road, then the securities prices would respond to that news that, in fact,

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Robert W. Holthausen

say it once. Okay? I've been asked in this particular report to assume that Marvel was

constrained by the holding company notes. Okay?

So everything in this report makes that assumption

6 that Marvel, in fact, was going to act in

accordance with those holding company notes. I

8 understand that that's a legal issue and that it's 9

being asserted otherwise by the defendants, but I'm not making any opinion about that in this

report. I've been asked to assume that they are 11 12 constrained in that sense.

13 Q. Okay. I'm actually asking you something 14 really -

15 A. Okay.

16 -- straightforward --

17 A. Okay.

18 Q. — which is: What is it that you are 19 saying should be estimated in the way you are 20 describing? Is it the - when you say "the 21 conceptually correct measure to estimate," to 22 estimate what? The injury --

23 A. To estimate the injury, right. Or to 24 estimate the injury associated with the issuance of the indenture covenants, you would want to

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Robert W. Holthausen

this could happen in the future. And so there

3 would potentially be -- let's suppose there was. 4

There could potentially be a decline in value. .5

That decline in value is what you want to measure

because it measures what the expected cost was 7 associated with the holding company notes. If a

8 stockholder -- once that information is made

public and the price responds, if a stockholder 9

10 wanted to not take the gamble that that financial distress cost would occur sometime in the future, 11

then that stockholder could sell their stock at 12

13 that point in time. So if the stock is liquidly

traded and this event occurs which could have some 14

15 impact on Marvel in the future, the expected cost 16 of that would be recognized in the price now, and

17 that is the damage suffered by those shareholders. If they choose to stay on after that, that's their 18

choice as to whether they do that or not.

Q. Is it your view that the indenture covenants could only have an impact on Marvel at the time that they are issued?

A. No. The indenture impacts potentially could have an impact on Marvel at other times. Okay? Remember, I've been asked to assume that

13 (Pages 46 to 49)

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Page 50

Robert W. Holthausen they can have an impact on Marvel. But the issue is in terms of a damage. How would you think about doing a damage calculation? The damage calculation should be based upon what the expected cost to the shareholder is at the time that this event takes place - okay? - because the shareholder can then, if they want to, decide that they no longer want to hold Marvel shares.

Q. Since the indenture covenants could have an impact on Marvel at other times beyond the date when the notes are issued, why do you not think it proper to measure the impact on Marvel at those other times when it does have an impact?

14 15 A. Because essentially what you would then 16 be doing is, you would be -- you know, when 17 shareholders make a decision to hold or not to 18 hold a company stock, they're bearing some risk 19 associated with holding a company stock. And that 20 information was out and it was in the marketplace 21 that these indentures were there, and so a 22 shareholder who chooses to continue to hold on to

those shares knows that that information is out 23 24 there. The price at the time is going to reflect whatever impact that had at the time when those Page 52

1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 thing. I was asking you: Is there was an injury 3 to Marvel on the date that the parent and 4 Marvel III notes were issued? Are we saying the 5 same thing, that there is no injury on that date? 6

A. I mean, there are price movements on various days, and then there are issues of whether or not those price movements are statistically significant or not.

10 Q. Okay. I'm not talking about price 11 movements at all.

A. Okay.

Q. I'm just asking you a question, which is: On the date that the Marvel parent and Marvel III notes were issued, did the issuance of those notes cause - injure Marvel, have an impact on Marvel?

A. I assess several different -- I have several different damage estimates. Okay? And depending upon relying on the Andrade Kaplan -and Kaplan study, just as Baliban did. However, I looked at the Andrade and Kaplan study and looked at a lot of the evidence in Andrade and Kaplan. And based upon that, my analysis suggests you get damages anywhere between zero and \$12 million.

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Robert W. Holthausen

2 things were issued.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: One second. MR. GOLDWATER: Are you changing tapes? THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Just one second. Okay.

Q. Professor Holthausen, are you trying to measure the impact of the indenture covenants on the shareholders of Marvel as distinguished from Marvel as an enterprise?

11 A. No. I measure it on Marvel as an enterprise. I was using shareholders as an 12 13 example of that, but it is measured on Marvel as 14 an enterprise.

15 Q. Did the indenture covenants have an impact on Marvel on the date that the holding 16 17 company notes were issued?

A. Was there a price response?

19 Q. Was there an injury to Marvel on the date that the Marvel parent and Marvel III holding 20 21 company notes were issued?

22 A. There was no - to my knowledge, there 23 was no statistically significant price stock effect on those dates. 24

Q. I don't know if we're saying the same

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Robert W. Holthausen

Q. Okay. I can read Andrade and Kaplan, too. My question is to you as an expert: Is it your opinion that on the date that the Marvel parent and Marvel III notes are issued. Marvel sustains an injury?

7 A. Again, conditioned on what my assignment was here - my assignment here was to assume that 8 9 Marvel was going to be constrained by the holding 10 company notes. Based upon that, I estimate damages that go between zero and \$12 million at 11 12 the time of the issuance of the holding company 13 notes. And, you know, where in that range it is - you know, there are arguments it could be 14 15 zero, there are arguments it could be \$12 million, 16 depending upon which of the numbers you want to 17 pull from the Andrade and Kaplan study.

Q. So all you can say as to whether there's injury on the day they're issued is, there may be there may not be?

21 A. Well, I'm giving a range of estimates of between zero and \$12 million on the date of the 22 23 issuance. 24

Q. If it's zero, then there's no injury? A. If it's zero, there's no injury.

14 (Pages 50 to 53)

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Page 57

Robert W. Holthausen 1 2 Q. If it's \$12 million, it's \$12 million of 3 injury? 4 A. Correct. 5 6

Q. Okay. And in November of 1996 when Marvel is in a liquidity crisis, do the indenture impact - I'm sorry - do the indenture covenants have an impact on Marvel's ability to obtain financing?

A. Are you asking me about my opinions in this report?

Q. Well, if -- certainly if you don't have an opinion on that question, then, by all means, you should tell me you don't have an opinion. But 15 I don't know whether you do or you don't, so all I can do is ask you this question. 16

In November of 1996 did the indenture covenants have an impact on Marvel when it was in the throws of its liquidity crisis?

A. In - now we're going to have to go back

21 to my first report, not this report, because I wasn't asked to discuss that issue in this 23 particular report. Right? In the first report, what I do is, I go through and I talk a lot about sections 404, 405, 409. I talk about all those

Robert W. Holthausen

2 I agree with you on that. 3

Q. There's no hypotheticals here. I'm not asking what Marvel could have done differently to avoid the situation that, in fact, it was in. I'm just asking you as a matter of historical fact: Did Marvel sustain injury from the indenture covenants in November of 1996?

MR. ALLINGHAM: Well, that's a different question than the one you asked earlier.

11 MR. GOLDWATER: Well, all right. That's 12 the one that's on the table.

MR. ALLINGHAM: Okay.

A. Okay. So say the question again. MR. GOLDWATER: Please read

16 Mr. Holthausen the question.

> (Counsel requests the reading of the following testimony:

19 "QUESTION: There's no hypotheticals 20 here. I'm not asking what Marvel could have done 21 differently to avoid the situation that, in fact, 22 it was in. I'm just asking you as a matter of

historical fact: Did Marvel sustain injury from 23 24 the indenture covenants in November of 1996?")

A. I mean, there were things that Marvel

Page 55

Robert W. Holthausen sections, and I talk about the different things

3 that Marvel could have done, not just in November, 4

but they could have done throughout the time 5 period that the holding company notes were issued.

So there are -- there were lots of alternatives 6

that Marvel had under section 404, 405, and 409 7 8

that would have allowed them to issue debt, issue preferred stock, issue common equity, things of 9

10 that nature. So those were things that were discussed in my first report and my second report. 11 12

Q. Okay. There's no hypotheticals at all built into my question. I'm not asking you for any hypothetical "what if" scenarios. I'm just asking you a question based on your observation of historical fact.

My question is: In November of 1996, did the indenture covenants have an impact on Marvel?

19 MR. ALLINGHAM: That question is the 20 same question you just asked that you got an 21 answer to.

22 MR. GOLDWATER: Yes, it is.

23 MR. ALLINGHAM: I object. Asked and 24 answered.

MR. GOLDWATER: Well, certainly asked.

Robert W. Holthausen

2 still could have done in November of '96 had it

3 wanted to. I mean, it could have issued equity

4 had it wanted to. Whether or not there would have

5 been an appetite in the marketplace for an equity

issuance is - you know, that's a different 7 question having to do with what people thought

about Marvel and whether they wanted to invest in

9 Marvel at the time. But had Marvel wanted to. 10

Marvel could have issued equity, assuming that there was an appetite in the marketplace. And I 11 12

don't think the holding company notes would have 13 affected its ability to issue equity. 14

O. So your answer to whether Marvel sustained an injury from the indenture covenants in November of 1996 is what? Yes, no, or you're not sure, you don't know?

 A. Well, I think that they had alternatives that were available to them that - you know, there were no -- there were things that they could have done even with the indenture notes there. Let me rephrase that. There were actions that

23 Marvel could have taken that were not constrained 24

by the existence of the indenture holding notes -25

by the holding company notes. And whether or not

15 (Pages 54 to 57)

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Robert W. Holthausen

there was an appetite in the marketplace for them

3 to issue equity, for example, that's a different question than saying that - did the holding

5 company notes themselves harm them, harm Marvel?

Q. So does that lead you to believe that Marvel did not sustain injury from the indenture covenants in November of 1996?

A. It leads me to believe they had options open to them potentially that the holding company notes didn't constrain them from taking. Now, that doesn't mean that they were able to issue the equity or that they did issue equity or whatever.

Q. Okay. I clearly understand that you're 15 telling me that you think, in your opinion, Marvel 16 had options open to them. What I'm not understanding is whether you have a view and, if you do, what is your view as to whether Marvel was injured by the indenture covenants of November of 1996.

21 A. I do not - again, I believe they had 22 options open to them and that they - that there 23 were actions that Marvel could have taken -okay? - that would -- whether or not -- again, whether there was an appetite out there or not,

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Robert W. Holthausen

prior to November of 1996. So I don't believe that, for example, the price decline that is

observed on November 12, 1996, has to do with the 4 holding company notes. That price response is 5

6 not, in my opinion, a price response because of 7 the holding company notes.

8 Q. Professor Holthausen, did the indenture covenant limit Marvel's financing options in 9 10

MR. ALLINGHAM: This is, again, based on the assumption that you were asked to make?

MR. GOLDWATER: It's just a question. It's not edited in any way, and he can answer any way he wants.

A. Well, again, under the assumption that Marvel was constrained by these holding company notes. Right? I mean, that's what the basis of my report was written on.

Q. Yes, that's what I understood all your things that you said in your report to be premised

A. Right.

November of 1996?

Q. Okay. So on that premise, did the indenture covenants limit Marvel's financing

Robert W. Holthausen that would have allowed them to do those things even with the existence of the holding company notes.

5 Q. Are you just unable to answer my 6 question?

7 A. I don't know. I think I am.

8 MR. ALLINGHAM: Objection to the form of 9 the question.

A. I think I am answering it.

Q. Okay. And I have certainly heard you 12 say that you believe Marvel had options open to 13 them. Does that mean - and where does that lead you in your thinking? Does that lead to you 14 believe that Marvel did or did not sustain injury 15 as a result of the indenture covenants in November of 1996, or does it not lead you anywhere? I have

18 no idea, but I really would like to know your view 19 on this.

A. Well, the - my view of this is that the market knew about the holding company notes prior 21 22

to November of 1996 and that there was information

out there in the marketplace about the existence 24

of those holding company notes and what impact they might have on Marvel. And that was all known

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Robert W. Holthausen

flexibility in November of 1996?

3 A. I still think they - as I said, I think 4 they had options and they had flexibility at that 5 point in time if there was an appetite in the 6 marketplace.

Q. Okay.

8 A. I don't understand what I'm not answering.

10 Q. Whether -- I'm not asking you, although you keep telling me that, whether Marvel had 11 12 financing options open to them in November of

13 1996. What I'm asking you is whether the indenture covenants were - imposed any limitation 14

15 on Marvel's ability to obtain financing in

16 November of 1996. Assume a world in which there are no indenture covenants and Marvel has a 17

18 universe of financing options. Next, assume a

universe that actually existed, which is the 19

20 universe where there are indenture covenants. And please tell me, as compared between those two

universes: Are Marvel's financing options limited

23 in the universe where there are indenture

24 covenants?

A. I don't think they had any impact on

16 (Pages 58 to 61)

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- 2 Marvel's ability to go out and get financing
- 3 between those two worlds.
- 4 Q. Okay. So your opinion is that Marvel
- sustained no injury from the indenture covenants 5 6 in November of 1996?
- 7 A. No. I'm saying that - I'm saying that
- 8 they had the ability to go out and obtain
- 9 financing and - during that time period, and they 10 still had those options open to them even though
- 11 the indenture covenants were in existence.
- 12 Q. And did they have all the options that 13 they would have had, had there been no indenture
- 14 covenants?

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- 15 A. Well, there were limitations, for
- 16 example, on, you know - if Perelman was going to
- 17 act in accordance with the indenture covenants, 18 there were limitations on the fact that Perelman
- 19 had owned a majority of the shares.
- 20 Q. So -
- 21 A. But that still would have left many
- 22 options open.

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- 23 Q. So to some extent, there were - they
- 24 had less options than they would have had without
- the indenture covenants. Isn't that right?

Robert W. Holthausen

a proper question.

Q. Am I misunderstanding?

4 A. What I'm saying is that there was plenty 5 of flexibility still there. They could have

issued - they could have issued equity, and they 6 7 still would have owned a majority of the shares.

Q. Okay. Let me ask you -- since you keep saying it, let me just ask you about it.

You're saying Marvel could have issued equity in November of 1996?

A. I said - but, again, I said: Whether there was any appetite in the marketplace for that, I don't know the answer to that. You know,

15 forget the indenture company notes. Right? Just 16 Marvel alone in its -- as it was in November of

17 1996, could they have issued equity? Would there 18 have been an appetite for issuance of equity,

19 absent the holding company notes? I haven't done 20 an analysis of that.

Q. Okay. My question actually is not a hypothetical question. It doesn't assume away the indenture covenants. It's a question based on the facts as they were in November of 1996.

In November of 1996, is it your view that

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Robert W. Holthausen

- A. There may have been less options, but they still had plenty of options available to them.
- 5 Q. Okay. But I think we're saying the same 6 thing, then, which is -

MR. ALLINGHAM: Andrew, you've been at this for 20 minutes. Don't you think that the record is pretty clear?

10 MR. GOLDWATER: No. I think I'm not 11 getting answers to my questions. That's what I 12

MR. ALLINGHAM: Well, you're entitled to keep asking as long as you like. I thought that the record was pretty clear.

MR. GOLDWATER: Okay. Great.

- Q. I think we're now saying the same thing, or hopefully we're saying the same thing. We agree now that Marvel did not have all of the financing flexibility or options that it would
- have had, had the indenture covenants not been in 21 22
- existence. Isn't that what we're both saying now? 23 A. Well --

24 MR. ALLINGHAM: I object. I'm sorry to 25 object to the form of the question, but that's not

1 Robert W. Holthausen

- 2 Marvel could have issued equity?
 - A. With the holding company notes?
 - Q. Correct.
- 5 A. I've not done an analysis of whether 6
- they could have issued equity at that point in 7
 - Q. Okay. And so what were the other financing options that you believe were open to
- Marvel in November of 1996? You think they could 11 have issued more debt at that time?
- 12 A. No, no. I've already said that I don't 13 think they could have issued any more debt in
- 14 November of 1996.
- 15 Q. So I guess that raises the question: 16 What financing options were open to them in 17 November of 1996?
- 18 A. Well, I mean, primarily it would have 19 been for an equity infusion.
- 20 Q. Okay. And unless my short-term memory is going, I thought you had told me that you 21 22 hadn't looked at whether Marvel could have issued
- 24 A. I didn't do an analysis of whether there 25 would be an appetite for an equity issuance of

equity in November of 1996.

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

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2 Marvel in November of 1996.

- Q. Okay. And have you looked at or do you have a view on how much equity Marvel could have raised in November of 1996?
- A. No, I haven't looked at that.
- Q. Okay. Do you remember reading in the material that you considered that Mr. Perelman was suggesting that Marvel needed \$350 million in an equity infusion in order to carry on as a viable
- 10 11 business?

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- 12 A. Correct.
- 13 Q. Okay. Do you know whether Marvel could
- have raised \$350 million in any sort of financing 14
- 15 in November of 1996?
- 16 A. Well, I mean, there was the Perelman off -- the Andrews Group proposal for 17
- 18 \$350 million, and then there was a proposal from
- 19 Icahn where Icahn said that they would - I think
- 20 he originally that they would put in \$350 million,
- and then I think subsequently he said that they 21
- 22 would put in \$365 million.
- 23 Q. Okay. The --
- 24 A. Those would both be equity infusions.
- 25 Q. The Perelman offer was conditioned on a

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financial distress associated with the indenture covenants at the time the notes were issued," what is the benchmark you're using for determining what is correct?

A. I'm just using economic theory here in terms of how you would think about the damage, if you want, sustained by the claim holders if, in

9 fact, the indenture covenants increased the

10 likelihood that Marvel would experience financial

11 distress. So the issue is - you know, there is

12 some possibility, absent any indenture company

13 notes, that Marvel would experience financial 14

distress, so that can occur even without the without the holding company notes. And so then 15

16 the issue would be: Well, if you have holding

17 company notes, does that change the probability of

financial distress? And so, you want to estimate 18

19 sort of the incremental expected cost of those

20 financial distress, which is basically the harm

21 that would have been suffered at the time that

22 those notes were issued.

23 Q. Okay.

24 A. The way to think about that is - I

25 think actually in the Third Circuit Court of

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Robert W. Holthausen waiver of the indenture covenants, was it not?

- A. Correct.
- 4 Q. Okay. And was the Icahn offer also 5 conditioned on a waiver of the indenture 6 covenants?
- 7 A. I don't remember the answer to that.
 - O. Okay. And I guess my question is --
 - A. Because Icahn represented the noteholders, as far as I know, in that
- transaction. It was going to be a rights offer. 11 12 Anyway ...
- 13 Q. Yeah. I guess my question is, you know: 14 Putting aside offers which require the indenture 15
- covenants to go away, do you have a view on 16 whether Marvel could have raised \$350 million in
- 17 November of 1996?
- 18 A. Just in a public offering?
- 19 Q. Any way, public, private, any way.
- 20 A. Again, I have not done analysis if they could have gone out and done a public offering for 21 22 \$350 million.
- 23 Q. Thank you. When you say in paragraph 7 24
- of your report that "The conceptually correct measure is the incremental expected cost of

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- 2 Appeals opinion, there was actually a statement in
- 3 there that said, you know, another way -- a way to
- 4 think about what might have happened here would 5
- have been if there had been an arm's-length transaction between Andrews and Marvel, you know, 6
- 7 what would be, you know, for the issuance of the
- 8 holding company notes, what kind of compensation might Marvel have demanded in an arm's-length 9
- 10 transaction? One way to think about that is:
- 11 Okay. Well, what are the expected costs
- 12 associated with issuing those holding company 13 notes?
 - Q. Okay. When I asked you about what was your benchmark, you mentioned up front that it was economic theory. What is the economic theory that you are alluding to?
- 18 A. Well, I think it's just a damages 19 theory. Right? So you have - some event takes 20 place. Okay? There is an effect on value 21 associated with that act. The claim holders are free to exit as soon as that has taken place 22
- unless, for some reason, their claim isn't 24 marketable or they can't exit. If they can exit 25 at that point in time, the damage they're going to

18 (Pages 66 to 69)

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Robert W. Holthausen suffer is from, you know. What was the value before the act? What was the value after the act?

4 And then if they choose to exit or not exit.

5 that's their business, but they had the right to exit immediately after that.

Q. When you're talking about the claim holders, you're talking about Marvel stockholders?

A. It could have been stockholders. It could have been debt holders. It could have been vendors. Right? I mean, they all have a choice of continually making decisions as to whether or not they want to be a claim holder in Marvel.

Q. And what is it that would alert them -15 what's the event that's supposedly alerting them to - that there's going to be an effect on value?

16 17 A. Well, it's in the public record that these holding company notes have been issued, and 18 it's discussed in - not only in the prospectuses 19 20 for the holding company notes, but in lots of 21 Marvel documents as well. 22

Q. And is it your view that if the claim holders don't react immediately upon the issuance 24 of the holding company notes, that all the events 25 that happened past that date are not -- any

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Am I understanding you correctly, Professor Holthausen, that, in your view, if Marvel sustains injury beyond some reasonable period after the issuance of the holding company notes, that is not injury for which Marvel claim holders are entitled to recover damages?

 I think we have to be a little more careful in our wording, so let me try to rephrase your question, or maybe you want to rephrase it. I don't care. Could you read that back, and then I'll try to rephrase it?

(Counsel requests the reading of the following testimony:

"QUESTION: Am I understanding you correctly, Professor Holthausen, that, in your view, if Marvel sustains injury beyond some reasonable period after the issuance of the holding company notes, that is not injury for which Marvel claim holders are entitled to recover damages?")

A. Okay. And the thing is that the only thing that - the thing that happened was that I want to get on - I guess get clarified is, in your question, what you're assuming is that the

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Robert W. Holthausen effects on the value of Marvel are not effects for which Marvel is entitled to recompense?

A. Right. I think that they had the option of whether or not - you know, I'm not saying the day. Okay? You know, you may not be able to exit in a day. Right? But over some reasonable amount of time, if you didn't like the way that - what might happen at Marvel, you would have the ability to exit from that. And so what I'm trying to do here is, I'm trying to estimate this expected value or this ex-ante cost of these indenture company notes.

- 14 Q. Have you ever estimated damages in a 15 tort case before?
 - Not in a tort case.
- Q. Is it your view that the damage in a 17 18 tort case must be coincident with the breach of 19 duty?
- 20 A. You're using terms that sound like legal 21 terms to me that I don't understand.
- 22 Q. I am, and I apologize.
- A. Okay. I don't understand what you're 23 24 asking me.
 - Q. I'll try to do better.

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2 holding company notes were issued, and that was 3 the -- that was the only thing that happened. And 4 then everything else that happened was a result of 5 the issuance of those holding company notes. Is that your question? 6

Yes, that is my question.

 A. Yeah. Okay. But I just wanted because you said some -- you know, certain things - you didn't say that other events didn't transpire. Right?

Q. It's almost my question. Not everything else that happened as a result of the indenture covenants, but that if the indenture - and I'll try to help - I'll try to rephrase.

MR. ALLINGHAM: Good, because I think if we're going to do it serially, it's not going to work.

MR. GOLDWATER: Of course we are.

Q. If the indenture covenants are issued on day one, and three years after day one Marvel sustains economic injury from the existence of the holding company notes, is it your view -- do you have a view on whether Marvel is entitled to recover damages for the injury it sustains in year

19 (Pages 70 to 73)

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Page 74 Robert W. Holthausen 1 2 three, even assuming a breach of duty three years 3 carlier? 4 A. The claim holders of Marvel? 5 O. Correct. 6 A. Okay. First of all, I'm not a lawyer. 7 Right? So the law may have something to say about 8 what is the right --9 THE REPORTER: One at a time. 10 Q. Yes, as an economic matter, absolutely. A. - what is the right way and what is the 11

12 wrong way to do it from a matter of law. I'm not a lawyer. That's up to you guys and a judge to figure out whether there's some case law here that 15 speaks to that issue. But with regard to the 16 issue of the holding company notes, yeah, my view is that when the holding company notes are issued, 18 if there's some harm associated with the issuance of those, the claim holder should be compensated based upon what that harm was at the time because they are --

22 Q. At what time? I'm sorry to interrupt.

23 A. At the time the holding company notes are issued. Okay? Because they're free to exit

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25 from holding Marvel securities subsequent to that.

Robert W. Holthausen

2 information is available to them. I take it 3 Marvel doesn't have any choices akin to the 4 choices that are available to claim holders. 5 Isn't that right? 6

A. I'm under the impression that it's the claim holders that are here in this matter.

O. Okay. And if it turned out that, in fact, the plaintiffs in this case stand in the shoes of Marvel, would that affect your analysis of the damages in this case?

12 A. I don't know what that means, "stands in 13 the shoes of Marvel." It sounds like a legal term 14 to me.

Q. All it means is that we are Marvel for purposes of this lawsuit. We're not shareholders of Marvel. We're not creditors of Marvel. We're the corporate entity.

19 A. Well, Marvel is just made up of claim 20 holders.

Q. So you -- you -- can you conceive of a damages analysis where Marvel as an entity is trying to recover damages as distinguished from the claim holders of Marvel? Is that something you've thought about?

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Q. And what information is available to the claim holders at the time the notes are issued?

A. Well, they know about -- they know that the holding company notes have been issued. They know that - I mean, all this stuff is a matter of

7 public record. They would know what the indenture covenants are. There are analyst reports about

9 the holding company notes. There are Marvel 10

documents per se, not the holding company 11 documents, but the Marvel documents per se about

12 the holding company notes, so there's a lot of

stuff that gets into the public record. So once 13

that information is in the public domain or in the 14

public record, then people could choose to remain 15 there or not in terms of continuing to hold Marvel 16

17 securities or not. Q. Okay. But Marvel is not a claim holder, 18 19

is it? It's just an entity? 20 A. It's just an entity.

21 Q. It's there the whole time whether - it 22 doesn't have choices here. It's just there.

23 A. But the claim holders have choices.

24 Q. I agree with you. Claim holders may or

25 may not have choices, depending on what

Robert W. Holthausen

A. No.

3 Q. Okay. And that's not something you did 4 when -- that you thought about when you were 5 putting your damages report together in this case?

A. No. I'm thinking about it from the claim holder's perspective.

MR. GOLDWATER: Okay. Do you guys want to take a break, take a short break?

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Standby. The time now is 11:35 a.m., and we're going off the record.

(There is a recess taken.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time now is 11:42 a.m., and we're back on the record.

BY MR. GOLDWATER:

16 Q. Professor Holthausen, I think I now 17 understand how you went about doing your analysis, 18 so let me ask you these questions.

19 Am I correct that in forming your opinion you 20 did not consider whether the indenture covenants 21 had an impact on Marvel in 1995 and 1996?

A. I did an analysis of what the impact was in the October announcement of 1996, October 17,

to see what the impact was at that point in time

when there was information about the Perelman --

20 (Pages 74 to 77)

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- the Andrews Group offer, so I did an analysis
- 3 then. I did not -- and I did an analysis of what
- Mr. Baliban did in November of 1996 to examine
- 5 whether I believed that his damage calculation was
- 6 appropriate or not.

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- 7 Q. Okay. And you did. I apologize for
- 8 overlooking that. Am I correct that aside from
- the analysis you did of the impact of 9
- 10 announcements in October and November of 1996 when
- you were looking at the question of financial
- 12 distress costs in general without reference to
- those specific announcements, you did not look at 13
- the impact of the indenture covenants on Marvel in 14
- 15 1995 and 1996?
- 16 A. Absent the announcement effects?
- 17 O. Correct.
- 18 A. Well, I mean, in my first report I
- 19 talked a lot about -- my first and second
- report -- excuse me -- I talked -- again, I don't 20
- 21 know if we're talking about the third report or
- 22 the first and the second report. If we're talking
- about the first and second report, there was a lot
- 24 of analysis in there about what Marvel could have
- done through 1995 and 1996.

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2 is how I would determine damages in this 3 particular case.

- Q. Okay. Is it the one and only correct measure of damages, in your view?
- Q. Okay. Assuming the Andrade and Kaplan study is correctly applied, is that study a
- 9 reasonable way to determine the damages caused by 10 financial distress?
 - A. Well, the Andrade and Kaplan study I guess I'm not going to be able to answer your question because there's so much entailed in the statement "correctly applied." So I believe I've correctly applied Andrade and Kaplan. I don't believe that Mr. Baliban did. So there's so many steps in the words "correctly applied" that you
 - used, I don't know how to answer that question. Q. Yeah. I'm not asking a question that has any relation to anything you did or
- Mr. Baliban did. I'm just asking you an abstract 21
- 22 question, which is: Assuming it's correct
- 23 application by an economist, is the study a
- reasonable methodology to determine damages caused 24
- 25 by financial distress?

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Q. Okay.

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- 3 A. In this third report, the only specific
- things about Marvel in, say, October and November 4
- of 1996 have to do with the announcement effects. 5
- 6 Q. Okay. And I am talking about this third. 7 report now.
 - A. Okay.
- 9 Q. So aside from the announcement effects, 10 you did not look at the impact of the indenture 11 covenants in 1995 and 1996?
- 12 A. In this report?
- 13 Q. In this report.
- 14 A. Correct.
- 15 Q. Okay. And in paragraph 7 of this
- report, this Holthausen Exhibit 1 where you're 16
- 17 talking about "the conceptually correct measure,"
- is it your -- do you mean that what you describe 18
- 19 in paragraph 7 is the only correct measure of
- actual damages caused by indenture covenants, or 20
- does it mean that it's comparatively more correct
- 22 than the measure in Mr. Baliban's report?
- 23 A. I think it's the correct — I think it's
- 24 the correct measure. It's the measure at the time
- of the indenture covenant agreements, and so that

1 Robert W. Holthausen

A. It's a reasonable methodology, assuming that you use all of the evidence in there to try to learn something about financial distress costs. It is not an article about how to compute damages in a particular situation.

(Mr. Fasman enters the room.)

- In forming your opinions. Professor Holthausen, did you consider whether or not Marvel, in fact, suffered financial distress after the issuance of the Marvel parent and Marvel III notes?
- A. No. I just estimated -- I used the Andrade and Kaplan study to estimate what those financial distress costs would have been, given the Andrade and Kaplan study.
- Q. Okay. And did you consider in forming your opinions whether the impact of financial distress on Marvel is something that would be sustained over a period of time extending beyond the issuance of the Marvel parent and Marvel III notes?
- A. Well, the Andrade and Kaplan well, my damage analysis is based upon the expected costs of those financial distress at the time the

21 (Pages 78 to 81)

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Page 82 1 Robert W. Holthausen 1 2 indenture company notes are issued, which takes 2 3 into consideration that the financial distress 3 costs may occur at some point in the future. 4 5 Q. So you took it into account to the 5 6 extent that you are predicting probabilities of 6 7 financial distress in the future? 7 A. Right, and then what those future 8 8 9 financial distress costs would be, and then 9 10 calculating their expected value. 10 11 Q. Okay. The present valuing is something 11 12 that's not in your report, but that you're 12 13 thinking about? 13 question. 14 A. Correct. But I didn't talk about that 14 15 just then. I talked just about the expected 15 restate it. value, yes. 16 17 Q. Do you believe that your focus on a 17 18 single point in time, predicting probabilities 18 19 from a single point in time is consistent with the 19 Andrade and Kaplan studies' methodologies for 20 20

Robert W. Holthausen Q. So does that mean that it's not relevant to your methodology whether or not they actually did sustain financial distress? A. That's correct. Q. And in an analysis of actual damages in a tort case, why is it not relevant to look at whether the plaintiff actually sustained financial MR. ALLINGHAM: Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion. A. I think you're asking me a legal Q. I'll - fair enough. Let me try to In a damages analysis, do you think that it's inappropriate to look at whether - to look at whether the plaintiff actually sustained harm? A. I don't think you've given me nearly enough facts to answer that question. Q. Do you think it's inappropriate to look at whether Marvel Entertainment actually sustained injury from financial distress in 1995 or 1996?

24 A. I think the issue here is: What are the MR. ALLINGHAM: Or can you read it 25 expected costs of financial distress at the time

Robert W. Holthausen

would you read that back?

again?

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MR. GOLDWATER: I can just say it.

Q. Do you believe that your focus on a single point in time is consistent with Andrade and Kaplan's methodologies for estimating the impact of financial distress?

measuring the impact of financial distress?

MR. GOLDWATER: Sure.

MR. ALLINGHAM: I'm sorry, Andrew, but

MR. ALLINGHAM: I object to the form of the question.

A. I'm trying to do something here that's different than what Andrade and Kaplan are doing. I'm trying to measure the ex-ante costs of financial distress. Their measure is primarily an ex-post measure. They talk about the expected costs of financial distress in that study, but they're primarily measuring the ex-post cost of financial distress because they only look at

companies that experience financial distress. 18 19 Q. Is it relevant to your opinions, 20 Professor Holthausen, that Marvel actually did 21

suffer financial distress? A. My opinion is based upon the expected value of financial distress, which is -- has to do with the probability that they will suffer financial distress.

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those indenture company notes are issued? for the reasons that I've articulated before.

Q. Those are the reasons based on the choices available to claim holders of Marvel?

A. Yes, right.

Q. And -- okay. And if Marvel itself as an enterprise is the plaintiff in the case, does that change your view at all?

A. I think you're getting into legal issues that - I mean, for me, Marvel is a bunch of claim holders, and so I'm thinking about this from the perspective of the claim holders.

O. Okay.

I think I've said that before.

Q. Okay. So when I say things like: If Marvel - is the entity is the plaintiff, is it that you - you're unable to think about it that way, or you just haven't thought about it that way? I'm not --

A. Well, to me, the entity is the claim holders of Marvel.

O. Yes. You've said that.

A. Right.

Q. That's the predicate for all of your

22 (Pages 82 to 85)

Page 86 Page 88 Robert W. Holthausen 1 Robert W. Holthausen 1 2 analysis. 2 perspective. 3 3 A. Right, that is the predicate for my Q. Okay. Professor Holthausen, would you 4 4 analysis, right. please take a look at paragraph 8 of your report, 5 Q. So when I now tell you to assume that 5 marked as Holthausen Exhibit 1? 6 6 the plaintiff in the case is Marvel Entertainment, A. Uh-huh. 7 I guess my question -- my question is: Does that 7 Q. Do you see in the very first sentence 8 alter your analysis? And I know that you looked 8 you mention that -- or you say that "Mr. Baliban's 9 at it a different way. I'm now saying: If you measure is incorrect because he assumes that it assume that Marvel Entertainment is the plaintiff. 10 was certain that Marvel would experience financial does that alter your analysis? 11 distress"? 11 12 A. Well, I don't - I mean. I can't 12 A. Correct. 13 distinguish in my own mind, as I think about 13 Q. Okay. You see that? 14 corporations and stuff - I mean, you must be 14 A. Uh-huh. doing something legal. Okay? But from an 15 Q. Do you dispute whether, after the 16 economist' perspective, it's the claim holders of issuance of the Marvel parent and Marvel III 16 17 the organization. So I don't understand. I mean, 17 notes, Marvel, in fact, experienced financial 18 you must be going down some legal path that -18 distress? 19 some nuance that doesn't mean anything to me as an 19 A. I'm just - all I'm saying in this 20 economist 20 sentence is that he assumes that it was certain 21 Q. So there's no effect on your thinking if 21 that they would experience financial distress, and 22 Marvel Entertainment is the plaintiff in the case? 22 I don't believe that to be correct. 23 A. Correct, because I think about it as the 23 Q. I understand that. I'm just - we may 24 claim holders. have actually covered this before, and I'm just 25 Q. Okay. And all the choices that were not remembering correctly. But are you disputing Page 87 Page 89 1 Robert W. Holthausen 1 Robert W. Holthausen 2 available to all those claim holders, would they 2 whether, as a matter of historical fact, Marvel be available to Marvel Entertainment? 3 3 experienced financial distress? 4 A. I've just said that I think about Marvel 4 A. No. 5 Entertainment as the claim holders. 5 Q. And is it your opinion that it would be 6 Q. Okay. When you were explaining the 6 incorrect for Mr. Baliban to observe, as a matter 7 economic underpinning of how you thought about it, 7 of historical fact, whether Marvel experienced 8 you were explaining to me that claim holders of financial distress? 8 9 Marvel had choices to make. Q A. Is it - that question doesn't mean 10 A. Correct. 10 anything to me. You asked me if it was incorrect 11 11 to observe it. I don't know what you're getting

Q. And I'm now saying: If Marvel the entity, which is indifferent as to who its claim holders are — it doesn't care whether Joe Smith

or Jack Jones or Jane Doe is the shareholder or
 debt holder, it's indifferent, so the movement

16 among its claim holders who have choices to make

17 is a matter of economic indifference to Marvel.
18 It's just there. Does that difference in the

18 It's just there. Does that difference in the19 economic underpinning make a difference to you in

20 forming your opinions?
21 MR. ALLINGHAM: Object to the form of

21 MR. ALLINGHAM: Object to the form of 22 the question.

A. Well, for me, I always think about it from the claim holders' perspective. I have not done -- I have not thought about this from this in forming his opinion as to the actual damages suffered by Marvel whether Marvel sustained financial distress as a result of the indenture covenants?

MR. ALLINGHAM: With respect, I object to the form of the question, which, I think, is

to the form of the question, which, I think, is asking the witness to design his own question.

Q. Oh, okay. In doing a damages analysis

whatever term you want - whatever pejorative you

want to apply for Mr. Baliban to take into account

of the harm to Marvel from the indenture

covenants, is it inappropriate or incorrect or

MR. GOLDWATER: I'm not sure what that

23 (Pages 86 to 89)

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	Page 90	1	Page 92
1	Robert W. Holthausen	1	Robert W. Holthausen
2	means.	2	believe that the claim holders had choices.
3	MR. ALLINGHAM: You asked him to use	3	Q. Is there any other economic principle or
4	whatever pejorative he wanted to use.	4	economic evidence that supports your view that
5	MR. GOLDWATER: I don't need an	5	damages should be limited to changes in
6	explanation. I'll live with the objection. I'll	6	probabilities beyond what you've told me about the
7	just restate it.	7	choices available to claim holders of Marvel?
8	Q. Why do you say Mr. Baliban's measure is	8	MR. ALLINGHAM: I object to the form of
9	incorrect in your paragraph 8?	9	the question.
10	A. Because he assumes that the financial	10	A. I didn't understand the question.
11	distress is certain. I've already argued in	11	Q. Is there any economic principle that
12	paragraph 7 that it's - we want to measure the	12	supports – that supports your view that damages
13	incremental expected costs of financial distress,	13	should be limited to changes in probabilities of
14	and he's just assuming that it's certain it's	14	harm as distinguished from actual harm —
15	going to happen.	15	MR. ALLINGHAM: Objection.
16	Q. Okay. Do you — is it your belief that	16	Q. — beyond what you've already told me?
17	Mr. Baliban had to make an assumption about	17	MR. ALLINGHAM: I object to the form of
18	whether Marvel would experience financial	18	the question, which I think is the same question.
19	distress?	19	MR. GOLDWATER: Well, at least I got
20	A. I don't know what Mr. Baliban had to do.	20	that right.
21	Q. If you are able to observe what happened	21	A. Beyond what I've already told you?
22	as a matter of historical fact, why would you not	22	Q. Yes.
23	take that data into account in an analysis of	23	A. I don't know. It's an awfully broad
24	actual damages?	24	question. Off the top of my head, I think what I
25	A. Because, as I've said, what we want to	25	have told you is why I think it's the right way to
	Page 91		Page 93
1	Robert W. Holthausen	1	Robert W. Holthausen
2	measure is, we want to measure what the expected	2	do it. Whether there are other rationales for
3	impact of these indenture covenants was at the	3	doing it, I'm not sure I thought about all the
4	time that they were issued. And to assume with	4	possibilities.
5	certainty that to observe that Marvel goes	5	Q. Okay. You mention a little further down
6	has - experiences financial distress and to	6	in paragraph 8 of your report, marked as
7	estimate what those financial distress costs were,	7	Holthausen Exhibit 1 —
8	assumes, A, at the time the indenture company	8	A. Uh-huh.
9	notes were issued that it was certain that they	9	Q that "Marvel was not a highly
10	were going to do it and, B, that the financial	10	leveraged company at the time that the holding
11	distress was solely caused by the indenture	11	company notes were issued."
12	covenant agreements, and neither of those is true.	12	Do you see that?
13	It was neither certain, and you can't say that it	13	A Correct

14 was solely caused. Q. Is it your opinion that an economist should limit an analysis of damages to changes in probabilities of harm rather than looking at whether actual harm was actually sustained?

A. In this particular case, I think it's appropriate to think about: What is the expected cost of financial distress at the time the indenture company notes were issued?

Q. And is it inappropriate to look at 23 24 whether harm actually was sustained?

A. I think it's inappropriate because I

Q. And what is your criteria for

14 15 determining whether Marvel was or wasn't highly 16 leveraged? 17

A. Oh, I was just comparing it to the HLTs that were in the Andrade and Kaplan study. I don't believe Marvel was nearly as highly levered back then as the firms that were in the Andrade and Kaplan study.

Q. On an absolute basis?

A. Yeah.

24 Q. Okay. And would you agree that 25 companies with characteristics comparable to

24 (Pages 90 to 93)

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Marvel would be an appropriate basis of comparison in determining whether or not Marvel was highly

leveraged?

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A. Say that again.

Q. Sure. Would you agree that companies with characteristics comparable to Marvel would be an appropriate basis of comparison in determining whether Marvel was highly leveraged?

A. I mean, you can look at comparable 11 companies, and you can see what the relative magnitudes of the leverage are.

Q. Yes. And would that be an appropriate 14 basis of comparison for a determination about 15 whether Marvel was highly leveraged or not?

A. It would be a statement about highly leverage relative to the comparable companies. Whether it's highly leverage relative to what its debt capacity is, that may or may not answer the 20 question.

21 Q. Did you do any analysis of Marvel's 22 leverage compared to companies with 23 characteristics comparable to Marvel?

24 A. No.

Q. And are you offering an opinion as to

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2 number, multiply it by the value of the firm, and 3 that's the damages associated with the indenture

4 covenants. 5 O. And is that incorrect?

A. Yes.

Q. Why is that incorrect?

A. It's incorrect because it assumes that

the financial distress was solely caused by the 9 10 indenture covenants.

Q. How is it relevant that the

11 determination of the extent of damages whether the 12

indenture covenants were the sole cause of 13

14 financial distress or one out of two or three 15

causes of financial distress? 16

A. Well, I would -- you know, from an economic perspective, you would want to think about: How did the issuance of the indenture

19 covenants affect the likelihood that financial

20 distress would occur? because Marvel may have --

21 let's suppose the indenture covenants never, ever

22 were issued. It's still possible that Marvel

23 would have experienced financial distress. So if

you want to figure out what the effect or the 24

25 impact or the damage of the indenture covenants

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Robert W. Holthausen whether Marvel's capital structure reflected a debt-to-equity ratio that was higher than comparable companies?

A. No. I'm not.

6 Q. Okay. Would you please take a look at 7 paragraph 9 of Holthausen Exhibit 1? 8

A. Uh-huh.

9 Q. Do you see that in the first sentence 10 there you say that "Mr. Baliban's measure is incorrect because it assumes that Marvel's 11 12 financial distress was caused solely by the 13 indenture covenants"?

A. Correct.

15 Q. What leads you to believe that 16 Mr. Baliban was making such an assumption?

17 A. Well, it's the form of his calculation 18 for determining damages associated with the

indenture covenants because he just takes the 10

to 20 percent estimate from Andrade and Kaplan and multiplies it by the value of the firm when he's 21

applying the Andrade and Kaplan study. And so 23

basically he's presuming in assessing damages associated with the issuance of the indenture

25 covenants that you can take the financial distress

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Robert W. Holthausen

are, you have to try to extract from the

3 likelihood that Marvel might have experienced 4

financial distress, absent those indenture 5

6 Q. So this goes back to your view that the 7 correct measure of damages should be based on the probability of financial distress rather than whether Marvel actually sustained financial 9 10 distress?

A. Yes, absolutely, right.

Q. Okay. And whether or not there were other causes of Marvel's financial distress besides the indenture covenants, are you expressing an opinion on whether the indenture covenants were at least a cause of financial distress?

MR. ALLINGHAM: I object. This is asked and answered. We've been through this five times. I think. Haven't you asked that question half a dozen times?

MR. GOLDWATER: I don't know. I'm honestly trying to do my best here. And I apologize if I covered it before. I don't recollect one way or another.

25 (Pages 94 to 97)

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Q. But are you expressing – if you know the answer, please tell me because I don't know it. Are you expressing an opinion on whether the indenture covenants were a cause of financial distress whether or not it was the sole cause?

A. In this report --

Q. Correct.

A. - I've been asked to calculate or to comment on the analysis that Mr. Baliban did and to assume that Marvel was constrained by the indenture covenants, and then to calculate what the increase in the probability was of - the increase in the probability of financial distress was associated with the indenture covenants.

THE REPORTER: With the indenture? THE WITNESS: With the indenture covenants. Sorry.

Q. So it did not encompass whether the indenture covenants were a cause of financial distress?, if I'm understanding you.

 A. My damage calculation makes an assumption that, in fact, the indenture covenants cause Marvel to take on more notes. I was asked to make that assumption. Okay? And so when I

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have experienced financial distress even if the holding company notes hadn't been issued.

- Q. Okay. Is it your view that Mr. Baliban should have tried to determine what Marvel's capital structure would have been, absent the holding company notes?
- A. It's my view that an assessment of damages would have to consider the fact that Marvel could have experienced financial distress 10 11 without the holding company notes, and then - and you would have to take that into consideration in 12 13 figuring out what the damages were associated with 14 the issuance of the holding company notes.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Okay. I have to change the tapes. This concludes tape No. 1 in the videotape deposition of Robert Holthausen. The time now is 12:12 p.m. We're going off the record.

19 20

(There is a recess taken.) 21 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the beginning 22 of tape No. 2 in the videotape deposition of

23 Robert Holthausen. The time now is 12:24 p.m.,

24 and we're back on the record.

25 BY MR. GOLDWATER:

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Robert W. Holthausen actually do the damage calculation, the damage calculation assumes that Marvel became more highly levered because of the indenture covenants.

Q. Okay. I hear you. In the last sentence of paragraph 9 of your report, which is marked as Holthausen Exhibit 1, you have a sentence which says, in part, that "Mr. Baliban does not attempt to apportion the economic harm between the effect of the holding company notes and the effect of Marvel's capital structure decisions, absent the holding company notes."

13 Do you see that?

A. Uh-huh.

15 Q. Okay. What economic harm are you 16 referring to? Is that the economic harm from 17 financial distress?

A. Financial distress, yes, right.

19 Q. And what do you mean by "Marvel's 20 capital structure decisions, absent the holding 21 company notes"?

A. So in other words, Marvel was already a 22 levered company prior to the issuance of the 24 holding company notes. Because it had leverage in

25 its capital structure, it's possible that it would Robert W. Holthausen

2 Q. Professor Holthausen, just to reorient 3 you, we're talking about that sentence, the last 4 sentence of paragraph 9 of Holthausen Exhibit 1.

Q. In the absence of the holding company notes, would you expect Marvel's capital structure to be a cause of financial distress?

A. Well, it would depend upon the capital structure that Marvel chose to take on. And depending upon how much debt was in that capital structure, it could affect the likelihood of financial distress.

Q. Okay. And have you done any analysis of what Marvel's capital structure would have been, absent the holding company notes?

A. The analysis that I did assumed that Marvel's capital structure was what it was prior to the issuance of the holding company notes.

Q. And -- okay. So that wasn't a hypothetical - that wasn't you trying to imagine a world in which there were no holding company notes? That was you carrying forward the status quo right before the holding company notes?

A. Correct.

26 (Pages 98 to 101)